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CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, ORNAMENTAL
SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.,

Cultivated and for sale at the Nursery and
Commercial Garden of

✓
WM. LINE,

CARLISLE, PA.

14
WITH REMARKS ON TRANSPLANTING.

J. S. GITT, PRINTER.

184



UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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In publishing this catalogue the subscriber would deem it his duty to state that it is done more with the view of giving brief directions for planting than for giving a complete catalogue of all the trees and plants contained in his establishment. As by so doing he will avoid answering the thousand questions put to him as to the best mode of planting.— He would further state that he has been careful that his establishment should neither contain the largest number of names, nor embrace in its collection any variety of fruit that has been introduced or recommended by the unskilful. It has been his aim to obtain not the greatest variety, but the best selection, having always found it more important and difficult to reject with discrimination than to make additions indiscriminately, while the many valueless kinds existing is useless in itself and often embarrassing to the purchaser. Great care has therefore been taken to select the best varieties of thoroughly tested fruit from the most correct sources, and having witnessed the evil of circulating numerous varieties without proper regard to proving their quality, it is the determination of the proprietor to cultivate only those kinds which ample experience has proved to be of superior excellence and succeed well in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, &c.

The proper time for transplanting fruit and ornamental trees, is in the autumn as soon as the leaves have fallen, or in the spring as soon as the ground is open. The former is, however, decidedly preferable, as the roots become settled in the ground during the winter, and will be ready to throw out fibres on the commencement of vegetation in the spring.— Identity is of the utmost importance to purchasers, and therefore great care is taken to label distinctly every tree and plant ordered, and to pack them in matted bundles or boxes, according to the distance and probable exposure, for which a reasonable charge will be made; and they will be delivered at any of the ware-houses in Carlisle, free of charge, after which they are wholly at the risk of the purchaser.

WM. LINE.

APPLES.

Sine Qua Non,	Redstreak,
Early Red Margaret or Juneating,	Monstrous Redstreak,
Early Queen,	" Spitzenberg,
Early Nonsuch,	Hulbertson Nonsuch,
Early Sweet,	Red Baldwin,
Early White,	Smoke-house,
Reeds Early,	Bull Apple,
Harvest Pippin,	Bullock Pippin,
Harvest Sweet,	Cart-house,
Pear Apple,	Rambo,
Wine Sap,	London Pippin,
Pinnock,	Hewes' Crab for cider,
Tolpenhocken,	Newton Pippin,
Dumpling Apple,	Golden "
Hoop,	French "
Sweet Pippin,	Red Paradise,
Pound Pippin,	Cole Apple,
Sweet Paradise,	Sweet Red Streak,
Hitner Apple,	Hollow Core Pippin,
Grind Stone,	Dewart's "
Silex Apple,	Vandavere,
Yellow Bellefleur,	Sweet Vandavere,
Fanestock's Sweet,	Swaar Apple,
Water Mellon,	B. Doctor Apple,
Splittock,	Blue Pearmain,
Monroe,	Rhode Island Greening,
Newark Pippin,	Pittsburg Pippin,
Longstem,	Monstrous "
Russeting,	Summer "
Menegere,	Gloucester White,
Red Calville,	Styre Apple,
Mehaffie's Sweet,	Hopbole,
Whitner Apple,	Lawyer Apple,
Cumberland Spice,	Fall Pippin,
Esopus Spitzenberger,	Mammoth,
Gloria Mundi,	Grey House,
Emperor Alexander,	Large Winter Greening,
Roman Stem,	Harrison,
Fallawatter,	Maiden Blush,
Doctor or Dewitt,	Pine Apple Pippin,

Pinnock's Red Winter,	Logue's sweet "
Robinson's Large Red,	Cove "
Degruchy's Noble,	Shop Apple,
Lady Apple,	Gilleflower,
Francelin Apple,	Sweet Doctor,
Princes Early Harvest,	Sweet Crab,
Delaware Pippin,	Red Siberian Crab
Chinese Double Flowering,	Yellow " "

The establishment contains upwards of fifty kinds of apples not named in the foregoing catalogue. It often happens that some varieties are comparatively scarce or small, in such cases the proprietor will always select such kinds as are of equal value and larger size, to supply orders.

Remarks on Transplanting.

The apple should be planted from 30 to 50 feet apart each way much, however, depends on the strength of the soil in which you plant your orchard. In thin slate land or gravelly soil you will find 30 feet each way an ample distance. The apple will succeed in almost any soil not too wet; a rich loam will, however, ensure the finest trees and fruit. For planting an orchard the ground should be well cultivated before and after the trees are planted, and as highly manured as the means of the cultivator will admit. It is impossible for a tree to flourish as it should when the roots are surrounded and covered with a thick sod. When the tree is isolated, as in a garden or lawn, a rich compost of earth and manure should be dug in around the tree, care being taken that no pure manure be allowed to come immediately in contact with the roots. The ground about these also, for the space of two or three feet should be kept manured until the tree is of large size, and it would also be well to dig in a portion of manure about the roots every spring. When a tree is removed great care should be taken to preserve the roots whole and entire; if this precaution has not been observed, the tops should be lessened in proportion to the loss sustained by the roots.

When the tree has been some time out of the ground it is well to immerse the body and roots in water for from 12 to 24 hours; this will much benefit the tree and advance its vegetation.

The holes for receiving the trees should be sufficiently large to admit the roots without crowding or bending—from 3 to 6 feet in diameter, and from 18 to 20 inches deep, according to the size of the tree. It might be

well to remove the subsoil entirely to this depth, and its place filled with rich mould, well combined with compost or manure fully fermented. We would, however, prefer virgin soil or wood earth taken fresh from the woods, which can be best got in low places in thick forests, mostly made of decomposed leaves. All bruised or broken roots should be shortened and smoothly pared with a knife. Let a person hold the tree upright while the operator pulverizes the earth and scatters it among the roots—let the tree be shaken gently while this is being done, and let the earth be carefully put in around every root, even the smallest fibre; it is all important that the soil should come in contact with every portion of the root. When the hole is three-fourths filled, pour in three or four gallons of water, and after it has settled away, fill up the hole, pressing the earth around the tree with the foot. This precaution of watering ought by no means be omitted in Spring planting; earth watering in this way will retain its humidity a long time, while water poured on the surface, after the hole is filled, is very injurious, causing the top of the soil to bake to such a degree as to prevent the access of air and light, both of which are highly essential to the prosperity of the tree. Should watering be found necessary in a dry season it would be well to lay a little grass or weeds around the tree which will prevent quick evaporation as well as the baking of the ground. One of the most universal and fatal errors in planting trees is planting them too deep; we have known many fine and thrifty trees die from this cause alone; they should not be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood in the Nursery, and if the frost is likely to heave them the first season, a small mound can be heaped about the stem, to be removed again in the spring.

Each tree should have a stake to which it should be tied with matting or straw bands twisted and crossed between the stake and the tree, to prevent the tree from being injured by friction. The advantages resulting from this precaution are that it keeps the tree firm so that it is not loosened by high winds and prevents the trees from growing crooked and unsightly. By attending to the preceding suggestions, we feel assured that the cultivator will be amply repaid for any extra trouble and expense by the consequent increased growth, beauty and productiveness of the tree.

Cherries.

Early May Duke,
Black do
Black Tartarian,
Belle Chereuse,
Ox Heart,
Elkhorn,

American Heart,
Napoleon Bigereau,
Black Eagle,
Triumph of Cumberland,
Florence,
Elton,

Plum Stone Morella,
German do. &c.

English Kendish,

Pears.

Seekle,
Bell Pear,
Rushmore's Good Christian,
Oley Pear,
Butter Pear,
Henry the 4th. &c.

Early Brown,
Bleeker's Meadow,
Beaure Colmar,
Passe do.
Swiss Burgamont,

Plums,

Green Gage,
Bolmer or Washington,
Coes Golden Drop,
Hulings Superb,
Prince's Gage,
Magnum Bonum,

German Gage,
German Prune,
Gourd Prune,
Yellow Gage,
Bleeker's German Gage. &c.

Peaches,

Early Newington,
Pine Apple,
Morris' White,
Early York,
Lemon Cling,
Red Cheeked Melecoton,
President,

Swalsh,
Old Newington,
Late Heath,
Early Purple,
Royal Kensington,
Princes Rareripe,
Claret Peach. &c. &c.

Apricots.

Roman,
Moorepark,
Masculine,
Breda,

Monstrous Peach,
Bressels',
Peach Apricot,
Black or Pope's, &c.

Ornamental Trees.

English Linden,
Red Twigged do.
Wolly leaved do.
American do.
Sugar Maple,
Yellow Flowering Maple,
Red do do
Silvery Leaved do
Silvery Abele,
Chinese Ailanthus,

English Elm,
White do.
Slipery do.
Horse Chesnut,
Black Ash,
Golden Barked Ash,
Tulip Tree,
Balsam Poplar,
Hackberry,
Flowering Locust, &c.

Evergreens.

Balsam Fir,
Norway Spruce,
Arbor Vitæ,
White Pine,

Tree Box,
American Juniper,
Sabina Depressa, &c.

Pæonies.

Pæonies Mountain Banksi,
" Mountain Papavaracia,
" Whildjii,
" Humel,
" Fragrance,

Pæonies Humilis,
" Fimbriata,
" Siberica,
" Tenefolia,
" Officinalles, &c.

Gooseberries,
Currants,
Roses, Altheas and Shrubby generally.

Strawberries,
Pars Rheubarb,